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lay nine days at anchor in the open bay about 3 miles off shore. Strict orders were given the crew not to go ashore, as the captain was advised that yellow fever was prevalent at the place. Notwithstanding this, one night about three days after arrival, 3 of the crew managed to escape from the vessel and went ashore. While the vessel was in port about 42 native stevedores were employed aboard in unloading the cargo on lighters tied alongside. These workers retired ashore every evening and returned in the morning to resume their occupation.

On February 1 the vessel sailed directly for Cardenas with all well on board. With the exception of the 3 sailors referred to and the captain, all nonimmunes, no one else went ashore at Trinidad. The vessel remained at the same anchorage up to the time of departure from that port. Three days after leaving Trinidad—that is, on February 4—the cook, who had not been ashore at all, was taken sick, while none of the other members of the crew who landed at the place and who had directly exposed themselves to the contagion developed the disease.

The steamship *Britannic* was fumigated again by this Service February 14, when about to leave port for Philadelphia direct. The temperature of all the crew was taken and found normal immediately before sailing.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—
Work of fumigation continued.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 18:

Week ended February 15. Bills of health were issued to 9 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. The Cuban steamship *Julia*, bound for San Juan, P. R., was fumigated to kill mosquitoes. Clean bills of health were issued to all.

No quarantinable disease has been reported. The work of fumigating the lower part of the city continues.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Mortality among rats—Plague not officially announced—Yellow fever at Guayaquil and Huigra.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, February 11 and 17:

Rats are dying in large numbers all over the city of Guayaquil. Sick rats are often seen in broad daylight. In accordance with instructions from President Alfaro I have been tendered the laboratories of the Collegio Vicente Rocafuerte, and two prominent physicians have been named to cooperate with me in the bacteriological examinations.

A member of the local board of health informs me that rats have been dying in Machali, a port near the Peruvian border, for about two months. Coasting steamships ply between that port and Guayaquil without supervision.

There is considerable yellow fever present and 4 deaths are reported from Huigra during the past week.

February 17. I reported February 13 that the local board of health had officially announced the presence of bubonic plague in Guayaquil. (See Public Health Reports, February 21, p. 219.) This statement was based on misinformation. The action was taken by the physicians of Guayaquil who were called together by the governor (himself a physician), who asked for their opinion. The majority of representative physicians of Guayaquil were present and there was only one among them who expressed the opinion that there was no plague in Guayaquil.

The board of health reserves official announcement of plague pending the completion of bacteriological examination.

Active measures to prevent the propagation of the disease are being taken by the local authorities.

There have been 3 undoubted cases to date with 2 deaths.

EGYPT.

Report from Cairo—Hospital for foreign cholera patients to be established—American consular officers directed to cooperate with government authorities in preventive measures against cholera.

The following is received from Consul-General Iddings, under date of February 5:

The Egyptian government informs me that its officers will equip and administer in Cairo a hospital for the reception of foreign cholera patients in case the disease appears.

In compliance with a request from the Egyptian authorities I have directed all American agents in this country to cooperate to the utmost with the Egyptian authorities in quarantine and other preventive measures against cholera. So far as I can learn no cases have yet occurred in Egypt.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Plague at Hilo.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports:

February 24. A case of plague occurred at Hilo February 22.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, January 30:

During the week ended January 25 a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Kabinga* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 62, and to the steamship *Stephanotis* bound for Boston and New York with 31 in the crew. The usual precautions were taken, the holds were fumigated, rat guards were placed on the wharf lines, and the Asiatics' effects were disinfected.

During the week ended January 11 there were 37 deaths from cholera, 15 from plague, and 5 from smallpox in Calcutta. In Bengal there were 442 cases of plague, with 336 deaths. In India there were 3,719 cases of plague, with 2,833 deaths.